

PEDAGOGICAL INNOVATION OF I. G. TKACHENKO IN BOGDANIVSKA TO SCHOOL

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Further development of Ukrainian school is impossible without the deep systematic study of previous experience, in particular, accumulated by Ukrainian soviet school in 50-70th of XX of century, in fact with proclamation of independence of our state new possibilities of objective research of the soviet stage of development of pedagogical science and school practice were opened. Exactly then pedagogical collectives of high schools were the centers of innovative pedagogical idea, creative search, high-efficiency organization of educational-educator process, them creative work was known not only in the Kirovohrad area, Ukraine but also in former Union and after his limits. Alongside with a prominent teacher V. O. Syhomlynsky in area of the group of in theory geared-up, initiative leaders of schools, which by systematic searches, experimental researches joined the collectives of like-minded teachers-persons, attained stable results in studies and education of student's young people, grew. Problems which successfully decided the known pedagogical collectives are actual and vitally important for modern school and pedagogics.

During 35 years Ivan Tkachenko headed Bogdanivska high school № 1 of Znamyanka district of the Kirovohrad area. He devoted his life to practical and theoretical pedagogical activity. A few decades school from Bogdanivka did not mount from the pages of the most popular by then editions. The director of the school was written by prominent scientists, known writers, journalists, statesmen. Her activity was highly estimated by practices, light minds of ordinary teachers. Attracting force to ordinary rural school, which it was fated to become one of centers of pedagogical idea, by the center of

accumulation, creation front-rank, new, effective, will go out never.

Pedagogical inheritance of director of Bogdanivska high school, his theoretical developments, experience of practical introduction of innovative ideas on the modern stage, in a period of modernisation changes in industry of education, take on the special significance, in fact Ivan Tkachenko was not only a teacher, but also a teacher-innovator, because of the creation of his own pedagogical system.

His inheritance is the inexhaustible source of his wise supervisions, innovative finds and methodical recommendations.

Aim of the article - to analyse and systematize the innovative pedagogical looks of I. G. Tkachenko to the role and place of child's labour as a main educator potential of rising generation.

By the dominant of scientific and practical activity I. G. Tkachenko developed the ideas about child's labour as main educator potential of young people. Anylising scientifically-pedagogical inheritance of I. G. Tkachenko, it is bravely possible to assert that he, inheriting to the idea of V. O. Syhomlynsky at scientifically-pedagogical level defined strategy and tactics of introduction publicly of useful and productive work in everyday life and educational-educator process of school.

Characteristically, according to V. O. Syhomlynsky the first steps in science began with problems to organization of labour of children, and I. G. Tkachenko, on his advice, chose the theme of child's labour, educating his potential for main in the scientific and practical activity. His books are "Labour education of senior pupils", "Bogdanivska high school of the name of V.I. Lenin", over

50 scientific works and candidate's dissertation sanctified to exactly the labour studies and education.

If V. O. Syhomlynsky not the first-ever in history of home pedagogics formed 12 principles of bases of methodology of labour education. Tkachenko fastened them, developed and checked in practice in the conditions of rural school, converting Bogdanivska school on an all-union creative laboratory, as D. Y. Stelmuhov named, as well as Pavlska school, by a "small pedagogical academy". Except that, Tkachenko defined five important positions of methodology of labour education in the process of stage-by-stage realization of many level labour studies for creation of material values for society [1, p. 140-143].

By leading directions in practice of labour preparation of schoolboys in Bogdanivska school in 60-70th it was been high school:

1) scientific ground of educational-productive activity of student's brigade as a constituent of educational-educator process;

2) lineation and determination of maintenance of the system of labour education and her leading components, namely: in the process of study of bases of sciences, in particular the articles of naturally-mathematical cycle; in extracurricular work (groups, sections, scientific societies); during collective and individual labour in an agroindustrial production; in the creative collectives of inventors and rationalizers of base economy; in families of schoolboys;

3) organizationally-methodical perfection of forms of labour studies and education which gave a push to creation of innovative model of labour preparation of students;

4) a selection and ground of types of agricultural labor are in accordance with age, health, temperament of students as necessary and decision condition of development of the natural making and capabilities, cognitive interests.

Long-term experience of scientifically-pedagogical work enabled to define the features of moral, aesthetic and physical education in the process of labour activity I. G. Tkachenko. Using numerous factors and examples from life of school, from practice, Ivan Gyrovich in theory grounded connection of labour education with moral, aesthetic and physical education of students, showed a role to labour in forming of personality, in moral and aesthetic education for the students of love to labour, to the people which love labour, all the time marking that permanent labour activity of schoolboys opens wide prospects for further moral development, develops for them new moral internalss and forms new interests.

It was well-proven in practice, that the wide and many-sided panorama of agricultural labor unchains physical, intellectual and moral forces of

every schoolboy, and in him on a certain age-old degree will begin to ring him "bybenchik" – future artist, doctor, teacher, architect, farmer .. as a self complete recreation of his spirituality in life and creative activity. Following this the educators aimed, "that there was labour of different community sense in life of students, that those types of labour, in which better in all participating opens up in creation of material and technical base of society, were gradually included in life of child as early as young age" [2, p. 99].

I. G. Tkachenko, deeply understanding psychological and pedagogical maintenance of such concepts, as reasons and motivation, aimed to send a pedagogical collective to forming for the students of positive motivation to labour activity. As experience testifies, in Bogdanivska school all terms were created for forming publicly of meaningful motivation labours which exposed the social side of labour.

Proceeding to realization of tasks of labour education, I. G. Tkachenko grounded, perfected and realized with the collective the system of pedagogical requirements to labour activity of students, following that teacher of Bogdanivska school did not erect labour activity only to making of narrow skills, they organized her as a many-sided pedagogical process of forming of personality.

In basis of the modern going conception of the national system of education lies near education of rising generation. And it is here possible to say, that in works of I. G. Tkachenko the state Ukraine got a wonderful elucidative inheritance which is able to feed our practice on national soil. We mean labour traditions of Bogdanivska school in which a teacher widely applied labour traditions of people for education for the children of loving the labour, experiencing for the people of labour. By Ivan Gyrovich were worked out and inculcated in practice holidays of the First bluebell, the First furrow, Harvest, in one's "Youth save" honour labour, relay race of labour generations, Song of youth, Day of the forest, Day of arts, Day of book.

In Bogdasnivska, as well as in Pavlska school, can be find close combination, except the cult of mother, father, family, yet and to the cult of bread. In relation to the last, then Vasyl Oleksandr had a traditional holiday of the First sheaf, and in Ivan Gyrovich, except it, in course of time, after famous Gitalovska of "Thought about bread", "Word appeared about bread" .

Thus, it is possible to assert that Ivan Gyrovich grounded scientific and theoretical preparation of students to productive labour and fastened it in practice in the conditions of agricultural production.

Exactly in Bogdanivska high school valuable experience of activity of student's productive brigade was accumulated – the inhabitants of Bogdanivka came forward as innovators on this

business. Due to a tireless search, purposeful actions of director the collective of school managed to put such important area on scientific basis, and labour education of student's young people went out on one of the leading place in school. Bogdanivska productive brigade was the article of scientific researches, which in course of time helped the improvement of labour education in schools of area and republic on the whole, on the base of school was created by research Institute of pedagogics of Ukraine laboratory of labour education and vocational orientation of students of rural school.

I. G. Tkachenko considered that in student's productive brigade the important tasks of professional orientation of rural schoolboys, practical and psychological preparation get untied them to labour in the field of agricultural production. For students meaningful reasons of labour activity, aspiration to do the contribution to development of agricultural production are formed publicly. Here senior pupils determine the further course of life finally.

Labour student's productive brigade of Bogdanivska high school during many years successfully provided participating of schoolboys in an agrarian production, carried out labour studies and vocational orientation after interests. Experience of Bogdanivska productive brigade of students proves convincingly, that such organization of labour studies and education, especially rural young people, is an important factor of stabilizing of society, one of the main directions of humanizing and democratization of school life [3, p. 35-36].

The pedagogical collective of Bogdanivska school considered necessary to extend and deep the sphere of spiritual life of members of labour collective of student's productive brigade and them moral relations. It another glorious page from life of school of I. G. Tkachenko is international education. It brightly and clearly appeared in combination, co-operating with a labour collective. Director even conducted a limit never between them, because was sure that a person who loves labour - at the same time and large patriot. One of the first in Ukraine the international camp of labour and rest of Bogdanivska high school began to operate "Friendship". Carrying out educator work in an international camp "Friendship", teachers in practice laboured for unity of labour and many-sided spiritual life. A camp is "Friendship" was the effective and effective mean of labour and moral education of young people. And as the new by then phenomenon, it had a prospect of the further development from education for the senior pupils of rural school of conscious moral and good faith to labour. Close friendship, in particular, was strung between the inhabitants of Bogdanivka and by the collective of Haldanska high school (Azerbaijan), Balashihska school from Moscow Suburbs and from

other schools of republics. Meeting, correspondences, exchange delegations, festivals, all of it was and entered history of theory and practice of pedagogical science.

And it only part of the newest experience from the variety of pedagogical treasury of I. G. Tkachenko.

It is possible bravely to establish, that I. G. Tkachenko belongs to the pleiad of bright stars pedagogical sciences. Convinced, that his name must legally occupy a main place in history of home pedagogics due to his rich man to the creative inheritance, practical revisions, that extremely actual and for today.

Right through life I. G. Tkachenko taught children to love school, native land, respect people, respect bread and labour of farmer. Created by his mind and cherished by the heart of Bogdanivska school became the well-known laboratory of front-rank pedagogical idea in organizations of labour studies and educations of rising generation. The graduating students of this ten-year secondary school did not come in what from the spheres of labour life, everywhere these were highly skilled specialists. Many from them became the deserved people, because absorbed for itself a main ideal in life, that is love to labour. It was taught by their school and now this school carries his name, as light memory about to good, inducing a wise and talented man, which and today wakes sense, ideas, to the active action.

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ВІДОМОСТІ ПРО АВТОРА

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Коло наукових інтересів: дослідження розвитку освіти й педагогічної думки в центральному регіоні України у XX столітті.